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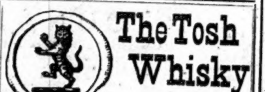
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind. Force. State of sky. Max. Temp. in the shade. Min. Temp. in the shade. Max. Temp. in the sun. Min. Temp. in the sun. Max. Humidity. Min. Humidity.

Remarks.

No change in the weather yesterday. December steady.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

STATIONS. Max. Temp. in the shade. Min. Temp. in the shade. Max. Temp. in the sun. Min. Temp. in the sun.

Port Said. 30. 20. Matruh. 45. 30.

Suez. 31. 20. Berber. 45. 30.

Helwan. 32. 19. Bahari. 45. 30.

Cairo. 33. 19. Khartoum. 45. 30.

Athens. 30. 23. Val de Marais. 45. 30.

Lyon. 43. 30. Dux. 45. 30.

Wady Halfa. 44. 37.

FORAHEM STATIONS.

STATIONS. Barom. Wind. Temp. State of sky.

Port Said. 762.3. Almost calm. 29. Very light.

Matruh. 764.1. Almost calm. 33. Light.

Suez. 762.9. Very light. 24. Very light.

Athens. 762.4. Very light. 27. Light.

Lyon. 762.7. Almost calm. 27. Light.

Wady Halfa. 762.7. Almost calm. 27. Light.

PLACES OF THE MOON.

THE SUN.

June 7. New Moon. 7.47 a.m. 6.44. 6.41.

10. First Quarter. 7.47 a.m. 6.44. 6.41.

17. Full Moon. 7.47 a.m. 6.44. 6.41.

24. Last Quarter. 7.47 a.m. 6.44. 6.41.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

June.

Wed. 7. Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11 p.m.

Alhambra. Italian operetta company. 9 p.m.

Pyramide Theatre. Gatti's Circus. 9.15 p.m.

Thurs. 8. Khedivial Hotel. Sig. Mupolini.

Menotti's Concert. 9 p.m.

Fri. 9. E. T. C. Quarters. General meeting of

Alexandria Swimming Club. 9 p.m.

Sat. 10. Cricket Match. Alexandria v.

Ramleh. on A. C. C. ground. 1.30 p.m.

Mustapha Rifle Range. Practice by B.R.C. 8 p.m.

Ibrahimiya Casino. Dramatic Performance by the Union Artistique Française. 9.15 p.m. Ball 11.30.

San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10 p.m.

Sun. 11. San Stefano Casino. Concert 10 a.m.

Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

June.

Wed. 7. Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.

Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.

Ezbekiah Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.

Fri. 9. Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghish Boys' Band in afternoon.

Ezbekiah Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Tues. 13. Ezbekeh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address).

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

THE AFRICAN PIGMIES.

BY DR. ELLIOT SMITH.

(Lecture delivered before Cairo Scientific Society.)

The recent sojourn in Cairo of six pigmies, brought from the great forest in the Congo State by Colonel Harrison, has afforded many of us an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted for the first time with the representatives of a race long known to us in fable and what was supposed to be a tradition, probably as old as Egyptian civilisation. So much curiosity has been aroused by these little people that I thought I might be rendering a service to many of you by transmitting some of the information which I have gathered during the last few weeks, by searching through the extensive literature relating to pigmies and by personal observations made on the little people themselves.

The party which recently visited Cairo consisted of six persons, four males and two females. Of these only two, a man and a woman, can be considered to have reached full maturity, i.e., the stage in which the bones are no longer capable of increasing in length. As the average height of the party seemed to be abnormally small, when compared with the measurements hitherto recorded for the pigmy people, one was naturally curious to know whether this exceeding smallness of stature might not be partly due to the age of the individuals. The only means of estimating age are the examination of the teeth and the state of ossification of the growing bones. The latter, which is by far the more reliable test, is now possible in living persons, since the introduction of the use of the Röntgen Rays has enabled us to see every detail in the structure of the bony tissues. By the courtesy of Dr. Milton we were able to make use of this method and obtain a series of skiagrams of the bones of the hands and arms of the pigmies: the excellent photographs of the bones were taken at the Victoria Nursing Home by Dr. Khayat.

By means of these photographs I found that in only two of the party had the bones of the arm finished growing and that the other four exhibited various stages of immaturity. The smallest member of the party is a mere boy, who, even judged by European standards, cannot be more than twelve or most probably eleven years of age: he is 1.158 metres in height and weighs only 49 pounds. Another youth is probably no more than seventeen years of age and may be one or two years less, and a third is not much, if at all older, his age limit being about eighteen. The younger of the two women is probably less than twenty years of age. When it is remembered that all these standards of age are based upon European standards, which there is reason to believe are probably higher than the African, the ages of these four individuals may possibly be even less than the figures that I have given.

Taking these facts into consideration it is not surprising to find that the average height (1.305 metres) of the six individuals is considerably less than that (1.452 metres) given by Sir Harry Johnston for the Bambute pigmies. But even the two fully-grown individuals are considerably smaller (the man is 1.367 metres and the woman 1.286 metres), not only than Sir Harry Johnston's average, but also than the smallest adult man and woman respectively measured by him. All this points to the fact that even the two fully-grown members of the party are small, even for pigmies. This opinion is further strengthened by the fact that that one of the immature youths is slightly taller than the fully-grown man, and the younger woman, whose bones are still capable of growing, is considerably taller (1.334 metres) than the older woman. At the same time it is only just to add that the measurements of even smaller adult pigmies than those we have seen have been recorded by Sir Wm. Flower. It is perhaps natural that one engaged in selecting representatives of a small race to bring to Europe would hardly choose the bigger individuals. I have made these preliminary remarks to emphasise the necessity of exercising considerable caution in drawing conclusions as to the size and characters of a race from a few individuals who have been selected, or who have elected to become temporary oxiles from their home.

It is not infrequently supposed that this is the first visit of pigmies to Egypt (or Europe), but this idea is quite erroneous. These little people had been preceded by several parties of their kinsmen within recent years and probably by more numerous representatives of their race in ancient times. Professor Schweinfurth discovered (or rather re-discovered after a lapse of two centuries) the Akka pigmies in the Monbuttu country in 1870 and obtained from Mouza (King of the Monbuttu) an Akka boy in exchange for a dog. This boy died at Berber on his way to Egypt as the result, so Professor Schweinfurth tells me, of an excessive meal of macaroni. Although several travellers are said to have brought pigmies to Europe before his time, the Italian traveller Miani is the first of whom I can find any authentic record, who has been the means of sending genuine pigmies to Europe. He followed the footsteps of Dr. Schweinfurth into the Monbuttu country, in 1872 and obtained two Akka boys with the view of bringing them to Europe. Miani himself succumbed to the climate, and at his death left his collections, including the young Akkas, to the Italian Geographical Society. From the contemporary accounts of the treatment to which these unfortunate boys were subjected, we gather that history is merely repeating itself at the present moment in the case of this party of six, for we read that "probably no two individuals of a savage race have ever been so much honored by the attentions of the scientific

world. First in Cairo, and afterwards in Europe, these two boys were described, measured, and photographed, and have become the subjects of a whole library of memoirs, their bibliographers including Sir Richard Owen, in England, Panzeri, Cornalia, Mantegazza, Gignoni and Zanetti in Italy, and Broca, Harny and de Quatrefages in France" (Sir W. Flower). From the accounts of Schweinfurth and Sir W. Flower we learn that they were introduced to the King and Queen of Italy and into the most aristocratic society, and that finally they settled down as pages in the household of Count Miniscalchi at Verona, after receiving a European education. One of them died of phthisis in Verona in 1883 and was buried there without being submitted to any scientific examination. The fate of the other boy I have been unable to determine. Romolo Gessi (one of Gordon's lieutenants) took an Akka girl to Europe and she was living at Trieste as a servant to Madame Gessi in 1888, which is the latest record I have been able to obtain of her.

The fact that some of the pigmy people now live in close proximity to the sources of the Nile and, according to most anthropologists who have studied the question, probably extended over a much wider area formerly, renders it highly probable that at various times the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile must have heard of or perhaps seen some of these little people in the course of their numerous expeditions to the south. But even if this fact were established, with absolute certainty it would not justify us in concluding, as so many recent writers have done, that every mention of small men in the ancient Egyptian writings referred to real pigmies. On the contrary we know for certain that at all times up to-day, true dwarfs, such as occur sporadically in all races of mankind, have been well received and have been given posts of honor at the court of the ruler of the country. For every population there is a wide range of variation in the stature of individuals, and it frequently happens that, as the result of various pathological conditions, growth may cease at an abnormally early period of life.

This "dwarfishness" or nanism may be total, in which case the whole body is affected, every part being proportionally reduced in size, so that the relative sizes are those of a normal adult; or it may be partial, some parts being small whereas others grow to their full adult dimensions. The result of this partial nanism is often a grossly mis-shapen and distorted body. It is this type of dwarf which is represented in the wall-pictures and statues by ancient Egyptians. As an example of this see the statue of the dwarf Khnumhotep in the Museum of Antiquities. Professor Maspero tells me that a careful study of all the passages in Egyptian literature which have been supposed to refer to pigmies, fails to reveal a single example of a description which can certainly justify such a belief. The determinative invariably applied to these so-called pigmies is a hieroglyphic sign representing the mis-shapen figure expressive of partial nanism.

Probably the earliest references to one of those doubtful personages is that found in Professor Schiaparelli's description of an Egyptian tomb (published in 1893). Somewhere near the land of Egypt was the far-famed land of Punt, a term which has received numerous geographical definitions. "All that lay beyond Punt was held to be a fabulous region, a kind of intermediate boundary land between the world of men and that of the gods, the 'Island of the Double,' 'Land of Shades.' It was inhabited by the Dangeas, tribes of half-savage (pigmies) whose grotesque faces and wild gestures reminded the Egyptians of the God Bes." In this quotation from Professor Maspero's 'Dawn of Civilization' I have substituted the word 'pigmies' for 'dwarfs' because the latter word in the sense defined above cannot be applied to a tribe, but only to occasional individuals in any given tribe. To continue the quotation: "The changes of war or trade brought some of them from time to time to Punt or among the Amiamu (near Wady Halfa); the merchant who succeeded in acquiring, or bringing them to Egypt, had his fortune made. Pharaoh valued the Dangeas highly and was anxious to have some of them at any price among the dwarfs with whom he loved to be surrounded; the gods knew better than they the dance of the god—that to which he unreservedly gave way in his merry moments." (In regard to this it is instructive to refer to Sir Harry Johnston's account of the dances of the Bambute pigmies [Uganda Protectorate II. p. 45.] which seem quite appropriate to devotees of Bes.) "Towards the end of his reign King Assi (5th dynasty) procured one which a certain Biurdi had purchased in Punt. Was this the first which had made its appearance at court or had others preceded it in the good graces of the Pharaohs? His wildness and activity and the extraordinary positions which he assumed, made a lively impression upon the courtiers of the time, and nearly a century later there were still reminiscences of him" (Maspero, op. cit. pp. 397 and 398).

Professor Keane, quoting from the same memoir of Schiaparelli's, says that some seventy years after King Assi, "an officer, Heru-Khnf, was sent by Pepi II. (6th Dynasty) to bring back a pigmy alive and in good health, from the land of great trees away to the south." "That the Danga came from the south we know from a later inscription at Karnak, and that the word meant dwarf is clear from the accompanying determinative of a short person of stunted growth" ("Man, Past and Present," page 118). Professor Maspero says that the determinative shows that a dwarf and not a pigmy is meant; but we cannot have a race of dwarfs; nor again, if this Danga was so highly estimated, placed

"among the dwarfs," and remembered for nearly a century, it could not have been an ordinary dwarf. Dwarfs are so common in every population, and certainly not less so in Egypt, that one is inclined to the opinion that these remarks cannot apply to a mere dwarf but to a real pigmy. It is not at all unlikely that the same determinative, derived from the commonest form of small person—a partial dwarf of distorted form—may have been applied indiscriminately to all kinds of dwarfs and pigmies. Otherwise it is impossible to explain the reference to a "tribe" of Dangeas. But Professor Maspero makes the further and more serious objection that the time allowed for all these early Egyptian expeditions to obtain "dwarfs" or "pigmies," whichever it may have been, was not nearly sufficient to permit them the reach to land where pigmies are now found. He estimates that the time occupied in these journeys would not have permitted them to have gone further south than Soakin or thereabouts. If this is so, the territory occupied by the pigmies must have extended much further north than it does at present, or, as the only other alternative, Schiaparelli's account of the Dangeas is meaningless.

In a very circumstantial and marvellously accurate account of a journey to the land of the dwarfs given by Herodotus, the actual dwarf land is described as being on the banks of a river flowing from west to east. The president of our society, Mr. Craig, tells me that the only region with geographical features such as Herodotus describes is that near the Sobat, which is the only important river flowing from west to east in this region. If the province of the pigmies was as far extended from their present domain as the Sobat River in the time of Herodotus, it is quite possible that at the remote period of the time of the 5th dynasty, it may have reached so far north as to have come within the range of the expeditions to which I have referred. Although the matter is still very obscure it seems to me that the balance of evidence strongly inclines to the conclusion that true pigmies came to Egypt quite early at the dawn of the historic period.

In the temple of Queen Hatshepout, at Deir el-Bahari there is a pictorial representation of an expedition to the mysterious southern land in which the celebrated picture of the so-called "Princess of Punt" occurs. She is a short, un-happily steatopygous woman, whose rolls of fat are grossly caricatured. It is impossible to draw any certain conclusion from this picture as to the exact physical characters of the woman, but the form of her body, the absence of the conventional mode of representing dwarfishness, and her place of origin, will tend to strengthen the belief that real pigmies, exhibiting a tendency to steatopygia, came to Egypt in these early times from the southern lands.

Professor Kollman of Basel would have us believe that African pigmies made their way to prehistoric times as far north as the shores of the Mediterranean, and even crossed into Europe with the taller peoples to leave their bones in the neolithic graves of Switzerland and Southern Europe. But I have frequently found among normal-sized Egyptians remains of all ages, numerous diminutive bodies of the same (Egyptian) type, many of them no bigger than the ordinary pigmy. Such dwarfed individuals occur in all races, and their presence cannot be regarded as evidence of the existence of the true Negritos either in Egypt or Europe in former times, because the physical features of these small individuals are not those of the Central African pigmies. Everybody has heard of the pigmies of Homer, Aristotle, Herodotus, Otesias, Pliny, Pomponius Mela, and other Greek and Latin classical writers. If we are still hesitating before deciding whether the early Egyptian scribes were acquainted with the true pigmies, there is no room for such doubts in the case of several of these early European writers. If Homer's fables of the Cranes and pigmies are not very convincing, there is the definite statement of Eratosthenes, a philosopher who lived in the third century before the Christian era—"The Cranes migrate as far as the lakes beyond Egypt where the Nile has its source. There dwell the pigmies. This is no fable—it is the simple truth" (Lady Lambert's "Sketch of Egyptian History"). The combats between the Cranes and the pigmies were a frequent theme of the later classical writers and are often depicted on Greek vases. Sir Wm. Flower describes one of these pictures: "From a vase in the Hope collection at Dordrecht in which the pigmies are shown as dwarfish-looking men, with large heads, negro-features, and close woolly or frizzly hair."

Aristotle places the pigmies in Africa near the sources of the Nile. Sir William Flower says that the account given by Herodotus (Book II. 32, Rawlin's translation, p. 47) is so circumstantial and obviously true that it is worth quoting in full:—"I did hear, indeed, what I will now relate, from certain natives of Cyrene. Once upon a time, they said, they were on a visit to the oracle of Ammon, when it chanced that, in the course of conversation with Stearochus, the Ammonian King, the talk fell upon the Nile, how that its sources were unknown to all men! Stearochus, upon this, mentioned that some Nasmonians had once come to his court and, when asked if they could give any information concerning the uninhabited parts of Libya, had told me the following tale:—They said they had grown up among them certain wild young men, the sons of certain chiefs, who, when they came to man's estate, indulged in all manner of extravagancies, and among other things drew lots for five of their number to go and explore the desert parts of Libya and try if they could penetrate further than any had previously done. The young man, therefore, despatched on this errand by their comrades with a plentiful supply of water and provisions, travelled at first through the uninhabited region, passing

through which they came to the wild beast track, when they finally entered upon the desert, which they proceeded to cross in a direction from east to west. After journeying for many days over a wide extent of sand, they came at last to a plain, where they observed trees growing; approaching them, and seeing fruit on them, they proceeded to gather it. While they were thus engaged, there came upon them some dwarfish men under the middle height, who seized them and carried them off. The Nasmonians could not understand a word of their language, nor had they any acquaintance with the language of the Nasmonians. They were led across extensive marshes, and finally came to a town, where all the men were of the height of their conductors, and black complexioned. A great river flowed by the town, running from west to east and containing crocodiles. As I have already mentioned, Mr. Craig, who is familiar with the Upper Nile region, tells me that the Sobat River exactly fits this description. As to the identity of the people with the pigmies there can be, I think, no doubt whatever.

The first record of the existence of pigmies in modern times is contained in "The Strange Adventures of Andrew Battell of Leigh in Essex," sent by the Portuguese prisoner to Angola, who lived there, and in the adjoining regions nearly eighteen years (1589-1607), published in "Purchas his Pilgrimes" (1625):—"To the north east of Mani Kaeok are a kind of little people called Matimbos, which are no bigger than Boys of twelve years old, but very thick, and live only upon flesh which they kill in the woods with their bows and darts." And in a work by Dapper on Lower Ethiopia, published in 1686, a race of dwarfs, which he called Bakkebakke, is described. This is probably the group of Akka dwarfs which Schweinfurth rediscovered almost two centuries later. Little attention was paid to these accounts, which were largely discounted at the time as sensational travellers' tales, and in the succeeding century critical acumen and the wider knowledge of the world's fauna led writers to "explain away" these stories of pigmies as merely highly-coloured accounts of various apes and monkeys. But from the year 1861 onwards travellers in various parts of Equatorial Africa began once more to record accounts which they had heard of diminutive races of people. Dr. Tschirch (1861) and Admiral Fleuriot de Langle (1866) recorded the rapid extinction of a pigmy race in the Gaboon. M. du Chailu (1867) gave an account of pigmies which he saw in Ashango-land, between the Gaboon and Congo rivers. But perhaps attention was first riveted on the existence of pigmies in modern times by Stanley's narrative of his journey near the great bend of the Congo, where he heard of the pigmy races of Watwas. ("Through the Dark Continent"). In 1887 Dr. Wolff gave an account of these Watwas people: he said that they were "of lighter colour than the Negroes and never exceed 1.40 metres (4ft. 7ins.) high, but their average height is not more than 1.30 metres (4ft. 3ins.)." (Sir Wm. Flower). The most noteworthy recent work on the pigmy people is the late Sir Wm. Flower's memoir on two Akka skeletons sent to the British Museum in 1887 by Emin Pasha, and the valuable account of the pigmies given in Sir Harry Johnston's "Uganda Protectorate," which also contains a full account of the skeleton of a Bambute pigmy by Dr. F. Shrubbsall.

This brief summary (which is taken to a large extent from the writings of Professor Schweinfurth and Sir William Flower) mentions only the chief landmarks in the history of our fluctuating knowledge of these little people. To have given a mere list of the titles of the memoirs which have been written on this subject would have taken up more time than I am allowed for my whole discourse. Whole treatises, such as that of de Quatrefages, have been devoted wholly to the discussion of the literature. I need not spend any more time in discussing the geographical distribution of pigmy races, except to remind you that Equatorial Africa is not the only habitat of these diminutive people. There are pigmy races in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands, in Java, and New Guinea, which present a relationship to the eastern branch of the Negro race analogous to that of the Congo pigmies to the African negroes. Midway between the East Asiatic and the African groups there is a race of pigmies in the Andaman Islands. The Veddas of Ceylon, and the pigmy races of India, fall into another group, for they do not possess those peculiarly distinctive features which have led to the inclusion of all other pigmies in one group called Negritos.

In Africa there are two (or perhaps it is more correct to say three) pigmy races. There is the peculiar group of bushmen in South Africa, the Hottentots—a blend of Bushmen and Bantu-speaking negroes—and finally in Equatorial Africa extending three degrees north and south of the equator, containing the pigmy tribe to which the people we are studying belong. They are probably the smallest existing race of human beings. I need not spend much time in describing their physical characteristics, because the lantern slides and photographs which you have seen have all these features plain. I would especially call attention to the great projection of the jaws; the excessive flattening of the nose which is carried to such an extent that the lateral wings are sometimes fully as large as the central part; the vertical bulging (bombé) forehead; and the peppercorn arrangement of the short, closely curled hair. All these features are characteristic of negroes, but in the pigmies they are all carried to an extreme degree—are in fact ultranegroic. The chocolate brown colour of their skin is lighter than that of many negroes, but, as these six individuals demonstrate, there is a considerable range of variation in colour. I think that far too much has been made of the difference in

colour between pigmies and negroes: many negroes, even when unmixed with Hamitic or Semitic blood, are exactly the same colour as these six individuals, and if it were not for their small stature they might readily pass as pure negroes. The colour difference has been unduly emphasised as the result of the hasty comparisons instituted by many writers between the yellow skinned bushmen and the pigmies.

There are in fact many striking points of resemblance. Both races are obviously related to the true negroes; both are of short stature, have exceptionally flat noses, vertical foreheads, and "peppercorn" hair. In many structural details there is a close similarity between the two races. One of the main objections which some writers have raised against this view is the fact that steatopygia, which is such a strikingly bizarre and characteristic feature of the bushwomen, is not found in the pigmy women. There has been great conflict of opinion on this subject. Many writers have categorically stated that steatopygia never occurs in pigmies, but many recent writers (see Deniker's "Races of Mankind") admit that it may occur. The younger of the two women in Col. Harrison's party exhibits this feature quite distinctly. There is apparently a distinct colour difference between the bushmen and the pigmies, yet from the accounts given by travellers there must be a very wide range of variation among the latter, and if we accept Du Chailu's statements regarding the light-brown pigmies of Ashirland, there must be almost a gradual transition from the deep chocolate brown tint of most pigmies to the yellow of the bushmen. Apart from the differences in colour and size, there are obvious distinctions in the form of the eyes and nose when bushman and negrito are compared. Time does not permit me to enter into a full discussion of this difficult problem: but a study of the data at our disposal seems to point clearly to the fact that the bushmen and the negrito are the diversely specialised remnants of a primitive negro stock which at one time inhabited the greater part of Africa, from which they were driven by their bigger brothers and took refuge—the bushmen in the desert lands of South-West Africa and the pigmies in the dense forests of Equatorial Africa. It seems probable that the true negro element has been considerably strengthened in the pigmies by intermixture with the surrounding tribes. One of the four males—the biggest of the four—has a much more pronounced negro likeness than the others and one of the women presents a facial type totally unlike the others in most respects—a face suggestive rather of the type so common in Abyssinia where the Hamitic element enters largely into the constitution of the people. It is probable therefore that we have to deal with a race by no means pure, but extremely intermixed with surrounding peoples.

It is commonly supposed that the pigmy people are much more ape-like than most other human beings, but there is little real evidence in support of this supposition. The lips of the typical pigmy present a striking resemblance to those of the anthropoid ape. This is especially marked whilst drinking: the lips are then pointed in, a trumpet-like manner, just as in the chimpanzee. The lips are not "fleshy" and everted as in the true negro, but markedly elongated and thin. The ears are relatively as small and, often as well moulded as those of a European. The pendant part of the ear, which anatomists call the lobule, is absent in the ape and is very small in two of the six pigmies. Much has been written about the hairy covering of the body in pigmies but, with the possible exception of the boy of the party, who has perhaps a rather abundant downy covering, these pigmies have no more trace of a "Simian coat" than the average European. The separation of the great toe from the others is no more marked than it is in most negroes, and the power of grasping with their toes is no greater than that of the fellah or other native who habitually goes barefooted. The head, which is shorter than that of most negroes, is also proportionately small.

Apart from the skeleton no observations have ever been published regarding the internal structure of the body. About two years ago there came to the Anatomical Department of the School of Medicine, the bodies of two very small black women (one was 1.136 metres in height, the other a few millimetres less) of unknown provenance; they presented none of the mutilations which the bodies of most Sidanesian women present and the proportions of their limbs and bones, the form of their heads and faces, were those of pigmies. They were exceptionally rich in structural peculiarities of a retrograde type, such as are quite rare in ordinary human beings. Their brains were exceptionally small: the old woman (about 40 years) had a brain of only 850 grammes, and the younger woman's (22 years) brain was 920 grammes. The average weight of an Egyptian woman's brain is 1,180 and the European woman's

is perhaps more than 100 grammes heavier. A gorilla's brain may weigh more than 500 grammes and the so-called intermediate link between man and the apes—the fossil Pithecanthropus, had a brain of the same size as the elder of these two women.

These figures, although undoubtedly of great significance, are somewhat discounted by the fact that, other things being equal, a small person has a smaller brain than a large individual. Apart from their size these brains were no more simian than the ordinary negro's. To sum up, the pigmy people of Equatorial Africa are in most respects a race of ultranegroic type, which is in most respects no more ape-like than the ordinary negro.

A BOX-MAKER'S CURE.

TREATED AT SIX HOSPITALS FOR ANEMIA, SHORT OF BREATH: NEARLY SUFFOCATED THROUGH INDIGESTION, SHE HEARD WHAT DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS DID FOR ANOTHER SUFFERER AND WAS CURED BY THE SAME MEANS.

"I HAVE been to six different hospitals. My fellow-workers said it was hopeless for me to try to work. Cod-Liver Oil was ordered: but the only medicine I really felt do me any good was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." (This is the report of Miss Clara Hornsey, 50 Whiston-street, Haggerston, London, N.E.)

What she says proves the seriousness of her case. When doctors order Cod-Liver Oil it is because they know that Consumption has begun.

Consumption, nine times out of ten, is the natural result of Anemia—lack of blood. The lungs are weakened, a small blood vessel breaks, the patient (already weak) spits blood and dies by inches because the lung cannot heal.

FOR WANT OF BLOOD.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make new blood. They thus directly cure Anemia, and all the consequences of Anemia—Indigestion, fluttering of the heart, loss of appetite, blood-spitting, Consumption. Miss Hornsey's clever description shows how they act:—

"My breath was short. At times I could hardly speak. The worst of it was that I could not eat without feeling almost suffocated."



Miss Hornsey, a clever cardboard-box maker, tells here how she was cured of Anemia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

afterwards and suffering fearful indigestion. That soon told upon me, and I grew quite powerless. I seemed to have no life in me.

I ALWAYS FELT TIRED.

About two months ago Miss Annie Hunt, who gave a testimonial to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and how they had cured her. My mother brought a box for me, and soon I began to feel that blood and life were coming into my body again. The effect was really wonderful, because I had taken such a lot of medicine without getting any better."

Miss Hornsey added that she eats well and enjoys her meals without fear of indigestion. One most noticeable effect of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the way they restore the Appetite and enable the food to be digested. The sufferer begins to eat at once, and that is the first sign of improvement.

Anemia is simply bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood: thus they cure Anemia just as food cures hunger. They are good for other troubles of women and girls; and of men, too, for they cure Bile, Indigestion, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Heart Disease, Backache, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, and all troubles that arise from poor blood or starved nerves. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, send a box post free for 2s. 9d.; six for 18s. 9d.; but they can be had at all medicine shops. They are not a purgative. On the contrary, they strengthen all who take them.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

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wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, carriages, Typewriters and various other American goods. Rue de l'Annam Bourse. 25878-2-5-906

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SOAP - For Delicate, Sensitive, Irritable Skins. 5 kinds: Premier Floral, Toilet (Otto), Medical, and Vestal.

CREAM - For Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, and all Skin Irritation.

POWDER - For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, &c. In White, Pink and Cream Tints. — 4 Sizes.

Sold Everywhere.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

JEU DE BOURSE ET SPÉCULATION

La dame Cavaly avait actionné Petrocchino en paiement de £ 210 en vertu de deux reconnaissances, dont Petrocchino ne contestait pas la signature, mais qu'il refusait de payer sous prétexte que cette dette provenait de pertes subies en spéculant à la Bourse et qu'étant simple employé de 8 livres par mois et n'ayant pas d'autre ressource personnelle, il s'agissait d'un jeu prohibé par la loi. Le tribunal en a jugé différemment et prononcé qu'en l'espèce il ne s'agissait pas d'un simple jeu ou pari sur les fluctuations des cours, mais d'une opération sérieuse, comme il résulte de la correspondance échangée entre parties.

Petrocchino ayant fait appel de ce jugement, la Cour dans son audience de ce matin confirme purement et simplement la sentence des premiers juges.

Les principaux motifs invoqués par la Cour sont qu'aucune disposition de la loi égyptienne n'annule les marchés à terme. Pour que de tels marchés puissent être annulés, il faut qu'il y ait eu des manœuvres dolosives de la part du courtier, ce qui n'est pas le cas en l'espèce.

L'AFFAIRE DE LA CIE DU CANAL DE SUZ

Nous lisons dans les derniers journaux de Paris :

"M. Charles de Lesseps a été entendu, hier, par M. le juge Leydet. Il a été plaint d'avoir été, depuis trop longtemps, en butte aux menaces de M. Paulin Sylvan, avocat au Cairo, qui en veut à sa vie.

"M. Paulin Sylvan continue à prétendre que la première liste des fondateurs de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez a été modifiée et que des noms ont été supprimés. De ce fait, plusieurs personnes auraient été lésées dans leurs intérêts. L'avocat du Cairo avait envoyé, dans ce sens, à la Chambre des députés, une pétition qui a été rejetée.

"M. de Lesseps a apporté au magistrat instructeur des documents pour réduire à néant les assertions de son trop vindicatif adversaire."

M. Paulin Sylvan est connu au Cairo où il se trouvait il y a quatre ans avant de rentrer à Paris. On lui doit même plusieurs articles sur la Compagnie du Canal publiés dans la presse locale.

Une démarche de la Chambre de commerce

La Chambre de commerce internationale a écrit au ministère des Finances pour lui recommander le vœu de l'Union des entrepreneurs, qui demandent que lorsque des oppositions sont faites par des tiers au paiement du montant de travaux exécutés pour le compte du gouvernement, celui-ci ne retienne que la somme suffisante à satisfaire éventuellement l'opposant et se libère du surplus, au lieu de la pratique courante d'après laquelle, pour une saisie minime, on retarde le paiement de sommes importantes.

Les chemins de fer et la navigation

Un de nos confrères indigènes assure qu'un arrangement serait intervenu entre l'administration des chemins de fer et la Compagnie de Kom-Obou, d'après lequel la première accorderait à l'autre précitée, pendant une période de vingt ans, une réduction de 25% sur le prix de transport, à la condition que tous les transports de la Société soient effectués par chemin de fer.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 6 juin 1905 à 3 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Ralli.

Présents : M. M. P. Fendler, M. Anouby, Youssef, Soliman Bey Abadi, G. Zoroudaki, Dr. G. Valentin, Dr. Schiess Bey, M. W. F. Chataway, administrateur, I. Sedky Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation prend connaissance d'une lettre de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, informant qu'il a soumis une note au Conseil des Ministres lui demandant de faire des démarches nécessaires auprès de M.M. les Agents diplomatiques, en Egypte, à l'effet d'obtenir l'application des articles 28 et 29 du décret du 9 juin 1891, portant règlement sur les inscriptions des naissances et décès, en ce qui concerne les nationaux résidant en Egypte.

La Délégation décide de confier à M. Agostini la fourniture de 5000 médailles-plaques à l'occasion du règlement sur les chiens.

Elle émet un avis favorable à un projet élaboré par le Gouvernement tendant à l'ouverture durant la nuit des ponts du canal Mahmoudieh pour le transit des bateaux.

Ces ponts devront être ouverts à tour de rôle de façon à éviter toute interruption entre les deux rives du canal en cas d'accident.

La Délégation décide la commande à M. Planché de 100 syllons. Elle prend note du consentement donné par le Gouvernement au projet d'expropriation des débris du Gabbary et de leur transfert dans la localité avoisinante du Mex.

Les bases du projet seront arrêtées ultérieurement. La Délégation prend connaissance des recettes de la Municipalité qui se sont élevées du 1^{er} janvier à fin mai 1905 pour le budget ordinaire à L.E. 96.322 et pour le budget extraordinaire à L.E. 77.022. Les dépenses pour la même période sont respectivement de L.E. 61.792 et L.E. 10.000.

La séance est levée à 7 h. 1/2 p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché reste lourd par suite de tassement. On clôture faible et en baisse.

La Banque Nationale fléchit de 28 à 27 1/16, l'action d'Orléans de 825 à 822, la Banque d'Atènes de 125 1/4 à 125, la Nungovich de 9 1/4 à 9 1/16 et l'Anglo-American Nile de 5 1/16 à 5 1/16.

Sur les petites valeurs le même recul se produit. L'investissement tombe de 1 3/4 à 1 5/8 et le Salt and Soda de 36/9 à 35/9.

Contrairement à la tendance générale, la Behra remonte de 44 3/4 à 45 1/4, les Estates de 15 1/6 à 1 et les Privileges Tramways de 152 1/2 à 153.

Les affaires ont été clairsemées et la tendance demeure indécise.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For PORT-SAID and MERSINA, by the S.S. "El-Kahira", sailed on the 27th May : Various, 2,365 bags rice, 100 bags sugar, 903 bags onion, 200 bags flour, 10 bags beans, 20 bags soap, 44 packages coffee, 16 packages skins, 22 packages vegetables, 16 packages mats, 3,576 packages sundries.

For PIREUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Ismailieh", sailed on the 31st May :

Various, 2,289 bags rice, 1,591 bags onion, 55 bags cotton, 100 bags soda, 131 bags henna, 354 packages vegetables, 155 packages sundries.

Four LA SYRIE, par le bateau fr. "Eguateur", parti le 1^{er} juin :

S. Patsaly, 10 cais. savon

A. Diakaki, 15 barils olive, 6 barils vin

Divers, 3 colis divers

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau français "Portugal", parti le 2^e juin :

Pour MARSEILLE

Sucreries, 156 cais. sucre raffiné

Ali Moh. Rai, 50 cais. œufs

H. Haks, 25 cais. œufs

A. Gasser, 44 cais. sacs vides

B. J. Coury & Co., 670 sacs fèves

Vasdeki fr., 600 sacs oignons

Divers, 22 colis divers

F. C. Baïnes & Co., 208 balles coton

G. Frauger & Co., 248 " "

B. Barki, 33 " "

J. Planta & Co., 126 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 296 " "

W. Getty & Co., 70 " "

Peel & Co., 217 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 157 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 90 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 30 " "

1,475 balles coton

Pour LE HAVRE

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 50 balles coton

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 25 " "

75 balles coton

A. Alby, 10 barils menus

Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 17 balles senné

Pour DUNKERQUE

G. Frauger & Co., 15 balles coton

Peel & Co., 32 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 50 " "

97 balles coton

Pour BARCELONE

Mohr & Fendler, 30 balles coton

Pour BORDEAUX

Griva fr., 300 sacs gomme

Divers, 2 colis divers

Pour CATANE, par le bateau ital. "Margarida", parti le 3^e juin :

Pellerano, 618 tonnes vieux fer

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau autr. "Cleopatra", parti le 3^e juin :

F. C. Baïnes & Co., 32 balles coton

E. Mallison & Co., 122 " "

G. Riecken, 35 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 480 " "

Mohr & Fendler, 136 " "

A. Hess & Co., 33 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 31 " "

H. Hindernagel, 30 " "

Schmid & Co., 31 " "

J. Planta & Co., 309 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 430 " "

Peel & Co., 39 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 414 " "

" " " " 30 (pour Lodz)

2,152 balles coton

313 sacs oignons

A. Grioli, 2,053 " "

Herr, 1,478 " "

Stavridis, 400 " "

Symoon, 1,500 " "

Kanikieri, 1,812 " "

Viola, 1,923 " "

G. M. Ades, 793 " "

L. Tolentino, 125 " "

C. L. Mavroussi, 1,267 " "

Radnan Moh., 499 " "

A. L. Carasso, 94 sacs gomme

B. Almay & Co., 221 barils poivre

P. A. Romboiti, 14 balles poivre

M. L. Carasso, 3 balles senné

A. Dreher, 202 barils vides

Dépté Bière de Graz, 1,180 barils vides

P. M. Statira, 25 balles poivre

A. G. Monferro, 25 barils vides

D. C. Mitzi, 91 balles poivre

P. Trefili, 19 sacs tomates

S. Levy, 183 sacs tomates

A. Seger, 5 barils boyaux salés

Sté Riso & Co., 6 balles senné

F. Damelio, 19 sacs tomates

Bonded Stores, 9 cais. courtoises

Divers, 26 colis divers

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

6 juin

Glasgow ; 14 j. 1/2, vap. autr. Danav, cap. Tianiou, ton. 2492, à Gharasovich.

7 juin

Moraine et Port-Saïd ; 17 h. vap. ang. El Kahira, cap. Silvestri, ton. 818, à la Khedi-vial Mail.

Batum et Constantinople ; 3 j. 1/2, vap. russe Svet, cap. Kamanga, ton. 965, à la Cie Russe.

DÉPARTS

6 juin

Port-Saïd et Chypre ; vap. ang. Raperanza, cap. Berry.

Trebinzio ; vap. ott. Alexandros, cap. Pittas.

Syrie ; vap. ang. Royal Prince, cap. Cline, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance Beyrouth ; vap. ott. Salonique, cap. Vrihoropoulos.

Constantinople ; vap. ang. Bellerby, cap. Olsen, sur lest.

Candie ; nav. de guerre ang. Juno, cap. Cristian.

AVIS

M. Auguste Farouq, désirant se retirer des affaires, a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il cède au plus offrant son matériel et sa clientèle.

Le matériel se compose de landaux, coupés, vis-à-vis, victorias, voitures de luxe pour mariages européens et indigènes, fourgon de la Poste Française, omnibus, chevaux, harnais, participation dans les pompes funèbres, atelier de maréchalerie.

Les amateurs peuvent visiter sur place tout ce matériel et l'acquiescer soit par un achat pur et simple, soit au moyen d'une société par action.

Déduction faite des frais et pertes de toute nature, mortalité de chevaux, réparations des harnais et des voitures, loyer, personnel et droits municipaux, il reste un bénéfice annuel net de frs 30,000. 26090-3X-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat et des Telegraphes

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il recevra jusqu'au lundi 26 juin 1905, à midi des offres pour la fourniture de 5,000 mètres carrés de pierre volcanique de Naples, suivant les clauses et conditions du Cahier des charges, dont on peut obtenir un exemplaire au Bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins à Gabbary (Alexandrie) et au Service Central des Magasins à Boulak (Cairo). Cautionnement provisoire L.E. 50.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 Millèmes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à : Monsieur le Président Chemins de fer de l'Etat Cairo, et sous double enveloppe, l'interne portant la suscription suivante : "Offre pour Pierre de Naples pour Djebel-Zeitoun."

Le Conseil ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse et à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et il se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Cairo, le 5 juin 1905. 26089-1

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares

14 Imperial Ottoman Bank 26 1/2

27 1/2 National Bank of Egypt 26 1/2

426 National Bank of Greece 100

822 ex Banque Industrielle 100

822 Crédit Foncier Egyptien 100

13 1/2 Agricultural Bank 317

125 Banque d'Atènes 100

1 1/2 Egypt Investment Co. 80

9 1/2 Land Bank of Egypt 80

LAND, &c.

Fos. 1000 — Agrio-Indust. Egypt. 520

Land & Mortgage 1050

L.E. 45 1/2 Behra Company 5 1/2

2 1/2 Egypt Delta Land Co. 5

6 1/2 Warian Estate Coy. 5

4 1/2 Land & Mortgage 5

23 1/2 New Delta Sanich Pond 185

— Corporation of Western Egypt. 1 1/2

30/ — New Egyptian Co. 1

Egypt Estates Ltd. 1

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Let. 30 — Alexand. Bonded Stores 100

— 1/2 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co. 100

— 25 — Bourse Khedi-viale 100

73 — pref. Cairo Sewage Transport 60

Fos. 202 — ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Pond 107

180 — do do 6 1/2 Deba. 500

58 1/2 — do do 62

22 1/2 — do do 100

35 1/2 — do do 100

Fos. 81 — Ciments d'Egypte. 15

Let. 7 1/2 Egypt. Trust & Invest. 100

9 1/2 ex Nungovich Hotels 100

36 — Soc. Pressage et Dépôts 102

25 — Société Presses Latines 102

NAVIGATION & WATER WHEELS

Let. 5 1/2 Anglo-American Nile &c. Co. 100

4 1/2 Khedi-vial Mail S.S. Co. 15

Fos. 115 1/2 Alex. Water Company 15

110 1/2 Cairo Water Coy. Fonds. 1040

Let. 22 1/2 Tanta Water Co. Fonds. 100

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS

Fos. — Base-Egypte Fonds. 125

Let. 13 — Delta Light Dev. 100

9 — Fayoum 100

96 1/2 — Kameh-Assouan 100

Fos. 153 — Alexandria Trams 480

— do — Fonds. 347

Let. 7 1/2 Rameh Railway 100

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Building, Alexandria, and Shari Kaur-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.B.R.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet 14 1/8 à — ; plus bas pour juillet 14 — à —

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juin P.T. 61 — à — ; plus bas pour juin 60 25/40 à —

Remarques

(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton. — La faiblesse a continué et à la clôture il y a eu encore recul, tant sur le juillet que sur le novembre. La petite spéculation a trop de marchandises sur le dos et l'on craint l'effet de ses réalisations le jour où elle voudra sortir.

Graines de coton. — Le calme a prédominé et la séance a fini en baisse ultérieure ; mais le marché est sensible et la moindre bonne nouvelle du dehors raffermirait les cours.

Fèves. — Nullité complète.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 6 juin 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 13 27/32 Laitonville Juillet

" 13 19/32 " Août

" 12 13/16 " Novembre

" 12 9/16 " Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2,288

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 15/16 Laitonville Juillet

" 13 5/8 " Août

" 12 13/16 " Novembre

" 12 21/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

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Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2,288

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton... S/B 1713

Graines de coton... sacs 1713

Ble Sald... 183

Béhera... 6857

Orges... 52

Mais... 52

Colons... Total des arrivages depuis le 1^{er} septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,455,538

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.B.R.

Novembre... N.R. Tal. 12 13/16 à —

Janvier... " 12 9/16 à —

Mars... " 12 25/32 à 13/16

Juillet... " 13 15/16 à —

Août... " 13 11/16 à —

Graines de coton

N.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 60 10/40 à —

Janv. — " 60 5/40 à —

Juillet — " 60 35/40 à —

Novembre — " 60 35/40 à —

Fèves Sald

Sept.-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 87 — à —

Remarques

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte. — Le novembre a débuté à 12 7/8, mais ne tarde pas à tomber à 12 27/32 vendeurs. Pas d'entrain.

Récolte actuelle. — Les premiers cours du juillet à été 14 1/8 ; les affaires pourtant sont rares et la tendance plutôt faible. En effet, plus tard on fléchit jusqu'à 13 27/32, pour reprendre à 13 15/16.

Graines de coton : Nouvelle récolte. — La nouvelle récolte est inactive, quoique fermée. Récolte actuelle. — Le juin a ouvert à P.T. 60 1/4 ; marché soutenu.

Fèves Sald : Nouvelle récolte. — Sans affaires.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 6 juin 1905

PRODUITS RATIONNELS

LIVERPOOL

Coton : Etat du Marché. — Calme

Ble. — Boursée 7 1/8 (1/16 de baisse)

Fèves Juin : 6 47/64 (5/64 de baisse)

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris, May 31.

The sun shines brightly to-day, and rude Boreas no longer rages through the streets. The Parisian, always a shivery creature, rejoices at the thought that summer has re-established itself. The Bois is in its most enchanting mood, full of vernal splendours, and the chestnut and the plane in the avenues of the city are decked with fairest green. You may count it as the supremest moment of the season, these weeks before the Grand Prix. There is nothing palpitating in the papers: the real life of Lutezia transpires in regions, unbreached by the reporter—in the salons of the Champs Elysées and in the Avenue du Bois and in the clubs and open-air meeting-places of society. Everywhere is activity of a quiet sort.

Yesterday a most hearty welcome was accorded to the King of Spain in Paris. The civility and hospitality which are inherent in the French—and more especially in the Parisian—character made a cordial reception for King Alfonso XIII. a foregone conclusion.

The news of Rodzestvenaky's defeat has produced great depression. For weeks past the journals have been adopting an optimistic tone; they had recovered their spirits, and endeavored to make their readers believe that this time the Russian fleet would really be successful. The people with whom I discussed the matter at first expressed incredulity, and, finally, when that position was no longer tenable, exhibited a certain amount of ill-humour—the first time that I have noticed this symptom in discussing the war—showing that they were hard hit in their sympathies. The reflections of France at this moment are not particularly happy. She has put her money on the wrong horse, and now she realises it.

In private and public comments on the defeat, to-night, I notice one dominant note; that the war is all over—bar the indemnity. That, perhaps, is presuming too much—the wish is father to the thought—but the evening press clearly regards the verdict of the Korean Straits as the final appeal. "Why go on fighting," they say in a chorus, when there is nothing to gain, except a vast expenditure of human life and treasure?"

Nor must it be assumed that this call for peace is purely interested, purely a question of the solid millions of francs which have come out of the French "bas de laine." This people are not strangers to the humanitarian spirit, and they would look with horror on any repetition of the bloody scenes of Liao-yang and Mukden.

The Cimetière Israélite, where Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was buried, is one of the most curious parts of the great necropolis built on the gardens once owned by the Jesuit Père Lachaise, confessor of Louis XIV. Besides the tombs of the Rothschilds, it contains those of the Egyptian family of the Fouls, the Singers, and of Rachel, the actress. (Quite close to the Jewish graves is the Avenue Casimir-Perier, with the mausoleum of Abelard and Heloise. The tomb of the Rothschilds is marked by a small construction like a chapel, on the inner wall of which is the portrait of Baron James de Rothschild, and the photograph of the bed in which his wife died.)

It was incredible that France should think seriously of suppressing all its decorations, including that of the Legion of Honor. Envious tongues have spoken lightly of that little piece of ribbon in the button-hole of every second Frenchman. They have asserted that its frequency destroyed its value, and that to be without it was the greater distinction. But that is to take a wrong view altogether. To the holder it was not only an innocent joy, but a real testimony, not too dazzlingly exalted, to his standing. It was almost comparable to the title of Esquire, as against the plain Mr. of the undecorated. Such distinctions may be purely relative, but, especially in a republican country, they are fondly treasured. So it is a matter for congratulation that the committee of the Chamber, which had at first favored the abolitionary measure, has substituted for it a proviso of stricter examination for future candidates.

Though the actual construction of the Panama Canal has fallen to American hands, French genius still supplies the motive power. The plan adopted is that thought out by the brain of De Lesseps, and the methods for its realisation are equally French. The working processes are those of a French engineer, and they have within the past few days been explained in detail before the French Academy of Sciences. A lock canal would take four years to construct, and a uniform level canal fifteen. On the recommendation of M. Bonaux-Vailla, it has been decided to build the lock canal, and then to transform it into one of a uniform level, without interrupting the regular navigation.

In sewerage systems, British engineers have something to teach to the French. For 12 years, now, the City Fathers of the French capital have meditated a great scheme of sewerage purification, and a sum of £420,000 has long been earmarked for the purpose. Paris experts favor the double system of septic fosses and bacterial beds, and a visit to the beds treated on these two systems by Dr. Calmetti, of the Lille Pasteur Institute, strengthened their favorable impressions. It is only after the observations of a travelling commission to the sewer outfalls for London, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester,

ter, that the Paris Municipality has definitely made up its mind. The septic fosses and the bacterial beds hold the field.

A local newspaper relates an amazing story which most people will probably regard rather as an example of the bon trovato than of strict fact. According to the story, an automobile proceeding from Mantes to Rosny met a herd of fifty horses being led to a neighbouring fair, and stopped so as not to cause a stampede. But the horses seem to have instinctively recognised the rival of their species, and without more ado set on the machine in a body, kicking it to pieces. The chauffeur was with difficulty got out of the malée uninjured.

The "Gaulois" has carried out its referendum among playgoers. In thirteen of the principal Paris theatres voting papers were distributed containing three questions, upon which each member of the audience was requested to record an opinion. The questions asked were as follows:

(1) At what hour should the performance begin?
(2) At what hour should it finish?
(3) Should the entr'actes be suppressed or reduced in length? If the latter, to what length of time?

The process of examining the results of the poll was begun last evening at the offices of the "Gaulois," in the presence of a number of dramatic authors, critics, and theatrical managers, and late last night 4,750 voting papers had been classified.

Two thousand four hundred and nineteen votes were cast in favor of nine o'clock as the hour for the curtain to rise, 995 persons favoured 8.30, and 784 eight o'clock. As to the hour at which the performance should end, opinions seemed to be less divided. One thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one votes were given for half-past eleven, 907 for 11.45, 744 for eleven o'clock, 639 for 11.15, and 620 for midnight.

A ten-minute entr'acte found 2,256 supporters, whilst 1,039 voters considered five minutes sufficient, and 412 people did not mind waiting fifteen minutes.

Giving evidence in a case in which a Paris pastry-cook was sued by twenty-five persons who had been made ill by eating some of his cream tarts, Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, said that eggs may be poisonous before they are laid. The whites may contain disease-breeding microbes. These, when heated, survive in a vegetating state up to 60 deg. Centigrade or 140 deg. Fahrenheit. Consequently a raw or even partly-cooked egg, however fresh, may always be poisonous owing to the possible presence of lively bacilli in the white, and contained therein from the very beginning.

EGYPTIAN MINES.

A correspondent writes from London, under date May 29:—Throughout the present period of dullness and depression the comparative firmness of Egyptians has been somewhat overlooked. Certainly at the outset share values broke rather sharply, but this was only to be expected. All mining descriptions have been involved in the general volume of liquidation in progress of late. Since, however, the bull account in Egyptians has been closed, the market, though quiet, has kept remarkably steady. With prices in most cases almost at bed-rock, there is, in fact, no earthly reason for a further depreciation. On the contrary, I look to see a smart recovery when conditions warrant it. While the present public apathy continues it would be futile, of course, to accord strong support to any market, but sooner or later the sentiment will change, and then those on the look-out for an attractive gamble would do well to keep their eyes on "Mummies." Personally, I should be disposed to buy now, and so get in before the rush.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NAVAL COMPETITORS.

The naval expenditure of the great Powers is compared in a return made last week. In 1890 that of Great Britain was £17,042,182; France, £8,125,929; Russia, £4,268,208; Germany, £3,988,869; Japan, £1,142,462; and America, £4,627,203.

By 1901 the expenditure of the other Powers (with the exception of France) had proportionately increased much more than that of Great Britain, which was £33,726,491; France being £13,107,701; Russia, £11,659,766; Germany, £9,624,956; Japan, £3,711,526; and America, £16,012,438.

For last year the figures were:—Britain, £40,327,850; France, £12,513,413 (the only country showing a decrease since 1901); Russia, £12,073,381; Germany, £10,567,342; and America, £20,190,310.

France, Russia, and Germany together spent last year £35,152,866, against Britain's £40,327,850. These figures, however, represent estimated expenditure in the case of foreign countries, information as to actual expenditure not being available.

His Majesty's armoured cruiser Bacchante has returned to Chatham Dockyard from an unsuccessful machinery trial in the North Sea.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer, & HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF COALS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO

Three Sailings a Week.

Agents at Alexandria:—

ALEXANDRIA DOCKERS WAREHOUSE CO. LD.

11, 10, 904

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London May 27. Lieutenant-Colonel R.C.C. Cox, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will embark on the 29th inst. for Egypt to take up the command of the 2nd Battalion at Cairo.

It is stated that the Kaiser is contemplating the sending of a Squadron to Barcelona by way of a set-off to the recent visit of the British Squadron.

Lord Charles Berosford, K.C.B., will hoist his vice-admiral's flag at Malta on the 4th of June as Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Station.

Brevet-Colonel S.G.H. Munro, Seaforth Highlanders, has vacated the command of the 1st Battalion in India to take a Staff billet. He was appointed to the command when the battalion was in Egypt, and will be succeeded by Brevet Colonel G. Mackintosh of the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot.

It has been decided to reduce the Royal Field Artillery by one battery and the 151st Battery of the 50th Brigade at Balford will be the one reduced. Its place in the brigade will be taken by the 56th Battery, which recently returned home from Egypt. The personnel of the 151st will be absorbed by it.

No steps as yet have been taken in connection with the reported contemplated increase of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade. The gallant "Green Jackets" are so popular that little difficulty would be experienced in increasing their strength.

An order for the construction of thirty 13-pounder guns for the Royal Horse Artillery batteries, and ninety-six 18-pounders for the Royal Field Artillery batteries has just been placed at Woolwich with the Royal Gun Factory. A number of these guns are for batteries in South Africa and India. The 18-pounder is a most powerful weapon, and certainly no Continental army has got anything like it. It is the direct outcome of Baller's repulse at Colenso, where our 15-pounders were outtraded and outlasted by the Boer guns. The most prominent feature about the gun are the quick-firing arrangements. The gun tube is not attached to the carriage but is suspended from the "buffer chamber" by calliper grips, which permit it to travel back and forward about four feet. The recoil is taken up by powerful steel springs in the chamber and when it is expended they run the tube forward again into the firing position without disturbing the "lay." The forward thrust is eased off by hydraulic cushions. All No. 1. has to do is to keep the sights on the mark. The immense advantage of this is apparent, as under the old conditions the gun had to be reloaded and traversed after every shot. The 18-pounder has a calibre of 8.3 inches and it throws a projectile weighing 18½ lbs. up to an effective range of 10,000 yards with an initial velocity of 1,610 feet per second. The grooves are 18 in number and of uniform twist and the breech mechanism is of the "swinging block" pattern. The gun and carriage weigh 23 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., the carriage limber with 24 rounds of ammunition, 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs., making a total of over 38½ cwt. behind the traces, exclusive of the gunners. The wagon and its limber hold 78 rounds of ammunition, thus each gun goes into action with 100 rounds, which would last a very short time as it fires 20 rounds per minute. To remedy this the number of wagons is to be increased so as to give each gun 170 rounds. Each battery of six guns will be manned by 50 officers and 220 non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers. The R.H.A. gun is almost identical in construction. It has a calibre of 3 inches, its projectile weighs 18½ lbs. and has an initial velocity of 1,658 feet per second, and the same number of rounds are brought into action. The gun and carriage weigh 18 cwt. 12 lbs. and the limber 12 cwt.,

making a total of 36 cwt. behind the horse, and the wagon and its limber filled weigh very nearly 30 cwt.

I am authoritatively informed, with reference to the statement that eight officers are to be proceeded against in connection with the alleged destruction of stores in South Africa, that the action which will be taken on the report of Sir William Butler's committee has not yet been decided upon. The report is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War and his advisers.

It is understood that the committee has found that serious wastage of stores took place, and that the position of certain officers is forming the subject of inquiry, at the instance of the War Office authorities.

In view of the recent discussion on the employment of Reservists it is of the first importance to learn why some of our Civil Departments are still so backward in taking them. Naturally, little blame can attach where there is a small and rarely changing staff; the chief offenders are the General Post Office, the Custom House authorities, and the various police forces in town and country. These last offer many plausible excuses. Leaving aside the pettier motives of exercising their own patronage, they emphasise their wish to raise their own people; to take them young and train them to their work when most adaptable, and not when they have hardened into other grooves and must have something to unlearn. Here we have to balance the best interests of the department as viewed by its chiefs, as against the larger national needs of stimulating enlistment. Beyond all question recruits hang back because they see little hope of a livelihood when they leave the colors, and if this could be guaranteed there would be no uncertainty as to the future of our voluntary system. Another and a more unfair objection is raised by the police. They very generally hold that the ex-soldier makes a very poor constable, declaring that he has been brought up on too severe lines, that he is too unyielding and lacks the even temper and patient consideration which are, no doubt, very recognisable qualities in our police. Even if defects of this kind could be proved to exist, they are certainly not deep-seated and might surely be corrected with a little care.

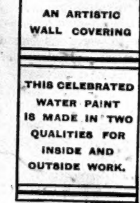
The Military Correspondent of the "Times" leaves no room for doubt as to his views on the controversy that has arisen between Lord Kitchener and the Military Department of the Government of India. The existing system of military administration, he declares, involves dual responsibility and control, things in their very essence antagonistic to and destructive of harmonious or effective working, and he solemnly asserts that "unless it is promptly changed we shall infallibly condemn our arms to ignominious disaster at the first touch of serious war." This conclusion is led up to by two and a half columns of well-selected statements of fact and much ably reasoned argument, and it must be admitted that the writer presents a case against the continuance of the office of Military Member of the Viceroy's Council which it will be found difficult to answer. What solution of the question the Departmental Committee, which has now concluded its labours, and of which Mr. Brodric was a member, has arrived at is at present a secret, though we have some confidence in anticipating that a majority of its members are in favor of going a long way in the direction, indicated by Lord Kitchener. It is due to him to say that his scheme did not contemplate unlimited financial control for the Commander-in-Chief, at which many critics reasonably gibed, or any impairment of the Viceroy's authority in matters military. Surely, in a question of such vital importance to our great Dependency, it is possible to reach firm ground upon which the provision for its defence may be made in the soundest and most comprehensive shape.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

Obtainable from every respectable Firm in Egypt, Alexandria, and Cairo.

Sole Importers: J. FLEURENT, F. MCALLISTER, Sole Agents, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration.



HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour-wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages. SUPPLIED IN TINS AND IRON KEGS. Sole Manufacturers: Sissons Brothers & Co. LTD., HULL. Stocks are held in Cairo by Frank Robinson, Sanitary Contractor & Decorator, 20, Rue de la Poste, Alexandria; by James G. Wynn, Sanitary Contractor, 10, Rue de la Poste, Alexandria; General Agents: George Wynn & Co., Alexandria & Cairo.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—
15 words 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
30 words P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
Every 10 words, 2 4 6
beyond 30 2 4 6
The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

GARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vosti & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shakk, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25888

BILLIARD TABLE (English) for sale, with all accessories, in perfect condition. Apply No. 26,064, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26064-6-5

BLICK TYPEWRITERS No. 5 £2, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emma, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 35. 80-6-905A

DEMOISELLE, très bonne famille, bons certificats, meilleures références, désire engagement comme dame de compagnie, compagne de voyage ou institutrice. Pour plus d'informations, s'adresser: F. P. Boite post. No. 567, Alexandria. 26075-6-2

EXPERIENCED TEACHER gives Arabic lessons to Europeans. Apply to "Kypres", telephone No. 404, Alexandria. 26087-6-1

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, Ibrahimieh, near sea; immediate entry; moderate rent. Apply, No. 26,068, "Egyptian Gazette". 26068-6-4

FOR SALE.—A rubber-tired Ralli Car. Apply to Rowden, 102, Porte Rosette. 26088-6-1

MOUNTAIN CAMP, for boys during summer holidays. Apply, Percival Mayall, B.A., Headmaster, English School, Cyprus. 25921-48-36

ON SALE.—Handsome Bay Horse. Sound. Quiet to ride or drive. Cheap. Apply, Rowden's. 26084-3-1

TO LET.—Halte I, Ramleh, 3 1/2 months, about June, Furnished House; 9 rooms, kitchen, &c., overlooking sea. No. 26,056, "Egyptian Gazette". 26056-6-6

TO LET. Ibrahimieh, July-October, Furnished House, six rooms; sub-basement; garden; best position, facing main road, near railway station. Good terms. Apply, No. 26,062, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26062-6-5

THE HUTCHINSON NURSING HOME in Sharia el Falaki, Cairo, is now completed and open for the reception of patients. Further particulars, terms, etc., can be obtained from the Resident Medical Officer. 25992-9A-9

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